

THE CRIMES BILL

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH
In Favor of Postponing It for Three Months
A Scathing Arraignment of the Opposition
Posing Party—Other Foreign News

LONDON, July 7.—In the House of Commons to night a motion was made for

third reading of the Crimes bill, Mr. G. Stone amid prolonged cheers made a counter motion that the bill be read a third time this day three months. Mr. G. Stone said the bill was conservative, a

different aspect from any ordinary coercion bill. The old coercion measures have been aimed at crime only, but this one passing beyond crime, aimed at the very foundations of the criminal societies. [Cries of hear, hear!] Further

the bill had been brought in with foundation such as lay under former coercion bills based on the existence of exceptional crime. Mr. Balfour disregarded all precedents, requiring the introduction of coercion measures prefaced by a statement of approval.

crime. Mr. Gladstone maintained that the increase of crime in 1886 over 1885 was very small. Comparing the official view of agricultural distress in Ireland in 1885 with those in power the following months in 1887, there was a marked decrease in the amount of agrarian crime. Yet in 1885 they had refrained from introducing a coercive measure from

PAST AND PRESENT.

A comparison of the past and present statistics afforded no shadow of justification for the present measure. Another contrast was that in the past the party has been nearly unanimous in assenting to coercion, while this bill was opposed by a large minority in the House and by a majority of people of the country.

that was not likely to diminish. [O'Brien] If Parliament retained any regard for tradition of the liberty of party use the measure would be abandoned. Why could they urge to warrant such an invasion of the peoples liberties? While resenting the imputation that the Liberals had done the same thing, he would admit past measures had been failures. Amid the differences between the past and present was the extraordinary proposition that made the Viceroy master of the land and right of association. In the nineteenth century such a proposal was an outrage.

The Attorney General for Ireland admitted it was too late to deny the bill aimed at suppressions of excessive dealings. That was far more pardonable in the weak and poor than in the rich and powerful, but it was extraneous dealings of the poor against the strong which the bill aimed. If a new circuit were created the measure for its suppression should operate impartially. [Cheers.]

APPLIED TO ENGLAND.

The government did not dare to lift finger in or suggestion that it apply

upon Ireland. He contended that the government was bound to extend to occupiers of land in Ireland a parity with English trades union as regards the right and practices enjoyed the latter among which combination clauses were. As the bill stood, if an Irishman joined an association it was a criminal by the act. [Cheers.] In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone said that Ireland after 170 years of oppression was wrong in a state of misery and wretchedness. [Cries of "Hear, Hear."] the whole breadth of the empire. he

WHOLE WORLD AGAINST THEM.

Ireland was held by mastery, but government refused to learn that the masterly involvement responsibility. [Orie "Boor" beer?] Then beer and

whole literature of the world was against them. He challenged the government, mentioning any authority who has reviewed the relations between England and Ireland without arriving at a home rule solution. The Tories professed to be fighting for a union of the empire a fight in which the Liberals joined. The Liberals held that a charge of disunion was ridiculous. It was evident that the present state of affairs could not last long, as Mr. Gladstone believed that every day tended to bring the Tories to their doom.

Mr. Balfour, replying to Mr. Gladstone, referred to the charge that the government had brought the bill as an alternative to Mr. Gladstone's home rule proposals. If that was the case, he said, felt justified in saying that it was sufficient to recommend the measure to

Mr. Gladstone with having introduced in 1831 an arbitrary coercive measure which enabled the Irish Chief Secretary to imprison any at will. He ridiculed the comparison that had been made between trades unions and societies whose objects were to oppress and oppress the poor.

and which were supported by foreign
The trades union might well be indignant
at a comparison of their honest, peaceful
efforts with those of the boycotters
political conspirators.

William O'Brien praised Mr. Gladstone
brave opposition to the bill. Mr. G.
stone, he said, was the greatest conqueror
of Ireland. While others conquered
might of arms, Gladstone conquered
more generously. After Major Sander

Blaine Goes to Edinburg.
LONDON, July 7.—Mr. James G. Blaine left London today for Edinburg.

He was accompanied by the Lord Mayor of London and Senator Hale, of Maine. The party occupied a royal mail railroad car, which was decorated with flags and the Maine coat of arms. Mr. Blaine will be the guest of honor at the dinner given at the Edinburgh of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and he is expected to speak at a reception given at the Hotel de Ville. The Mayor will show their recognition of Mr. Carnegie's generosity to the city.

The German Loan.

BERLIN, July 7.—The issue of the 100,000,000 marks of the new Imperial loan has been subscribed for seven times over. The bulk of those desiring to subscribe to the loan are private capitalists. The April loan was subscribed for the same amount.

amount to 400,000 marks. The North
man Gazette (Prince Bismarck's organ)
overjoyed at such a brilliant result, wh
it regards as remarkable in view of
low interest offered.

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Many

Of the good things of this life are
rowfully let alone on account of Dyspe
sia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will
Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation
sold on a positive guarantee at 25 cen
cents, by Logan & Co. and C. Mer